Amngemente

CADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Old Homestead.

MERICAN THEATRE—8—Daughter of the Regiment.

ILIOU—8:20—The Purple Lady.

ASINO—9—In Gay Pares.

HICKERING HALL—3—Piano Recital.

DALY'S THEATRE—7:45—The Great Ruby.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematicaraph. matograph.

MPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Lord and Lady Alsy.

ARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zazz.

RAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The French Maid.

AMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—3:15—A Reign of Error.

ERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Merchant of Ventce.

ARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Rip Van Winkle.

EITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance. EITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performan-DSTER & BIAL'S—S:15—Vaudeville. NICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S:15—Colinette. FCEUM THEATRE—S:30—Rupert of Hentzau, ADISON SQU'ARE GARDEN—S—CITCUS. ADISON SQU'ARE THEATRE—S:30—Because

Loved Him So.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8:15—A Gilded Fool.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 10 PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11-Continuous Performance BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-8-The Model. WALLACK'S-6:20-The Cuckoo.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price G. SELLEW

A Man Who Knows a Good Thing will alway insist on having CARL H. SCHULTZ'S PURE ANI CORRECT MINERAL WATERS and will take no other

New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There were many narrow escapes from death at the burning of a flathouse in a fashionable quarter of London. —— The Red Cross steamer Portia is jammed in the ice between Cape Race and St. John's. —— The discussion of the German Meat Inspection bill was begun in the Reichstag. — Thirty outlaws were captured and eight killed in one week in April in the Province of Santiago, Cuba. —— Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart., author and sol-dier, died in London. —— A statement regard-ing Samoa was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary of the

Foreign Office.

DOMESTIC.—The Army Beef Court of Inquiry heard further testimony from Frofessor Atwater and Colonel Weston, and made an inspection of canned roast beef returned from Cuba and Porto Rico. —— Bartlett Tripp, the American member of the Samoan High Commission, arrived in Washington to receive his instructions. —— The Governor demands that the Band Transit act shall not permit a perthe Rapid Transit act shall not permit a per-petual franchise. — The Governor sent to the Senate the nomination of William Church Deborn to be State Commissioner in Lunacy.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower.——I was announced that the Metropolitan Stree Railway Company would withdraw its offer to the Rapid Transit Commission to build the underground railroad. — Richard Croker was again examined before the Mazet Committee, and declined to answer many questions. Simon Buttner, former proprietor of the Broadway manding protection money from him. === The Rev. Dr. Munhall, at the Methodist preachers meeting yesterday, attacked Methodist schools, because, he said, they made infidels through higher criticism. — Many people paid visits to the cruiser Raleigh in the North River yesterday. — The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Boston team at Washington Park by 4 to 1. — L'Alouette, Montanic, Gaze, Duke of Middleburgh, Sadducee and Maximo Gomez won the Aqueduct races.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 50%.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune of to-day contains "A Yarn of Santiago," by Robert Mansfield, Corporal U. S. M. C., who served under Captain Sigsbee in the blockade and afterward was in the fight with Cervera. Single copies, in wrappers, 3 cents.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to recommend a currency measure begins its work this week, and it embraces some of the ablest and most influential Republican members of Congress It was created by a caucus at the last session in the hope that it might devise a measure which would command the support of Republicans in the next House. Warned by the fact that the Banking and Currency Committee had never been able to accomplish anything, but had disclosed wide differences of opinion among Republicans on this subject, the caucus hoped that investigation and comparison of different measures by a competent committee would help members to united action in the next Con-

It is not to be supposed that the members of this committee enter upon their task under such circumstances with the whole question prejudged and their minds set against any plan except one. Representative Walker charged at the close of the last session that most of the members were selected because they were previously committed by written anproval to the Indianapolis plan and a particular bill reported to the last House, as he declared without authority. But if every member had at the outset approved that measure it would not follow that months of discussion and the disclosure of sharp opposition to it had not altered their opinions. If wholly revolutionized business conditions and important political changes had not modified the judgment of any of them regarding the expediency of urging a particular bill it would be strange. Whatever opinion members have held, they will doubtless feel that the trust confided to them imposes the duty of candid and careful revision and comparison of opinions in order to meet, not their individual preferences, but the wishes of the whole body of Republican members.

In this light the committee will not fail to consider that every proposal to retire the greenback currency in order to make room for more bank circulation has met and is certain to meet strong Republican opposition. It will be the duty of the committee to consider, perhaps with better opportunities for information than public journals possess, whether so many Repub-Heans will join in that opposition as to neutralize the small Republican majority of fifteen in the next House, and thus to prevent the passage of such a measure unless by Democratic votes. Appointed to ascertain what can be done to unite the party, the committee will hardly think it a duty to submit a bill calculated to divide the party. It is the impression of The Tribune that it may not be found possible to secure the support of a Republican majority for any bill to retire the legal-tender notes, but the committee will see the necessity of satisfying itself on that point. It may

ing any demand for larger paper circulation, or circulation more readily adjusted to the changing needs of business, by some enlargement of the bank issues, and provisions to that end do not involve any interference with the existing legal-tender circulation. Of all plans for adjustment of the bank circulation to the needs of business, the one which seems to furnish a better basis for wise and safe action than any other yet offered is that urged by Theodore Gillman, of this city, before the Banking and Currency Committee a year ago April 13, and approved by Charles Parsons, of St. Louis, formerly president of the American Bankers' Association. That it needs limitations, but has also great merit, the committee will doubtless see.

Two changes of great importance have affect ed conditions during the last year. The tre mendous industrial and financial progress of the country in that period has put out of sight the fears about the soundness of the currency which were formerly used to hasten a monetary revolution. President Cleveland wellnigh succeeded in convincing the banking and financial world that Americans could not be trusted to protect their own demand notes, but the last year under a Republican Administration and tariff has seen about \$1,000,000. 000 offered where Government wanted to borrow \$200,000,000. It is strange to talk of peril to the Treasury from greenbacks with the National prosperity and the world's confidence in the Nation what they now are. The other change is of a political character. The Democratic party is preparing to use to the utmost all popular dissatisfaction with some performances in the War Department, misconception regarding the contest in the Philippines, and distrust of new corporations which have within a year added about \$2,500,000,000 to the out standing stocks upon which efforts to earn dividends will be expected. It is a question whether the Republican party, under such conditions, should entirely alter the shape of the monetary issue upon which it has great strength, and at a session of Congress just preceding a Presidential election. The question cannot escape the attention of the committee not the use which Mr. Bryan is already mak ing of the claim that the Republicans intend if they can to create a gigantic monopoly in paper currency by abolishing the greenbacks Before proposing a measure the committee will consider whether it will help Republicans or their adversaries in the coming Presidential

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Whatever merits the White Educational bill now before the Legislature may have originally possessed, it ought not to be passed in its pres ent form. The most important amendment, and the one which should prevent its passage during the last days of the session, takes from the Regents of the State University that measure of authority over the high schools of the State which they now exercise and confers the entire supervision and control of that branch of the State's educational system upon a State Department of Education created by the bill to replace the existing Department of Public Instruction This proposed change of name is not a vital matter, nor are the objections to an enlarged establishment of the first importance, but the endeavor to remove the high schools from the care of the Regents, by whom they have been so prudently and devotedly served, without any adequate discussion of the question or any general demand for such a change, ought to fail.

The dual system of public school administration which prevails in this State has been justly condemned, and the force of the argument against it is not seriously impaired by the contention that it has not done so much harm as it might have done or may do hereafter. The administration of the schools ought to be unified, and the proper way to do that, as the Constitutional Convention of 1894 was strongly urged to declare, is to vest the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Board of Regents, thus taking the educational eanch of the State Government entirely out of politics. The convention did not make that change in the organic law, and subsequent legislatures have done nothing to repair the defect. There is no possibility that any step will be taken in that direction at this session, but it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not be persuaded to take a step in the opposite direction. The proposed bill would tend not to the destruction but to the perpetuation of the dual system, and instead of diminishing would increase the inclination and the opportunities for political manipulation of the schools.

It is not necessary to disparage the character and motives of those who are most eagerly supporting this proposition. It is, or ought to be, sufficient to say that there is nothing in the bill which warrants a belief that it would produce important benefits of any sort, while it would almost inevitably foster some of the worst evils of the present arrangement. And even if this prevalent opinion were capable of refutation, there is not time enough left for the justification of a dangerous experiment

NO DIVERSIONS.

Mr. Croker's demand for the examination of Mr. Platt by the Assembly committee has much the aspect of the small boy's angry "You're another." It is natural that in his misery he should want company, and also natural that he should taunt his opponent with being guilty of offences similar to those which he is evidently fearful are going to be brought home to him. Nevertheless, there is no reason why his squealing that the other fellow is as bad as he is should divert the committee charged to investigate the abuses in the government of the city of New-York from the present promising course of its inquiry.

It is an old trick for a man pursued by justice to point out at a critical moment that some other person really needs attention as much as or even more than he. But the wise officer at tends to the case he is working on first before he undertakes another. The fact that there may be many evils in the State is no reason for abandoning the exposure of one particular evil. Mr. Croker is just now the centre of interest. His answers to some questions throw important light on certain phases of our city government, and the answers he refused to give to some other questions are still more significant. Now, Mr. Croker is uncomfortable at having the evils of his rule exposed. But the business of the committee is not to make witnesses comfortable, but to get at facts, and however much Mr. Platt's immediate examination might contribute to Mr. Croker's ease or to the public enjoyment, it cannot be said that it would aid in the discovery of the particular facts which Mr. Moss is just now after and which those who possess them seem to be particularly anxious lest he find. Hence

their attempt at a diversion. An inquiry into Mr. Platt's use of power in the government to promote private interests would be distinctly a diversion. Even if entirely pertinent to the scope of the committee's work of examining into city affairs and not into indefinite political abuses, it would not be in order simply as a relief to Mr. Croker. The rule of one thing at a time is a good one, and there is enough to be learned from Mr. Croker of value in the discussion of methods of good city government to occupy Mr. Moss and the committee at present. If when the present work is done there was reason to believe that

the law business or the bonding business of Mr.

Platt's family bears the same relation to any department of the city government that the fireproofing business of Mr. Croker's family does, such use of municipal government by Mr. Platt might be a proper subject for whatever evils Mr. Platt may be responsible for, he is not just now the boss of this city, and Mr. Croker acknowledges that he is, Mr. Croker controls the city officers, and personally reaps a profit from the official action of judges of his own selection. He has building regulations made to secure business for his son and drive other builders from the field. Mr. Platt does not control a single city department, and so could not use one for a financial club if he would. This committee is a city committee; therefore Mr. Croker is its star witness. If Mr. Croker wants to "get back" at Mr. Platt he should take means to have him examined by some tribunal whose concern is with the departments of State government or with legislation itself. Meanwhile the present committee may wisely go on with the work so well begun, regardless of the protests and countercharges of those whose corrupt business is endangered.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The making of peace is quickly followed by resumption of the relationships of peace. For year past there has been no diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Spain save the treaty negotiations at Parls and save such as were conducted through the accomplished and grateful medium of the French Ambassador. It was a year ago this week that the Spanish Minister left Washington, the American Minister left Madrid and the Spanish Government announced that its diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off. Last week the ratifications of the Peace Treaty were exchanged, and this week formal announcement of the appointment of Ministers by both Governments and of consular representatives is made. A final word of thanks is due to France for the good services of her Ambassador, which so greatly conduced to the making of peace, and for her fine hos pitality to the Peace Commissioners; but now henceforward no more such service will be needed. Spain and the United States will hereafter speak to each other face to face. This we may not unreasonably take as a

happy omen that Spain proposes to "let the dead past bury its dead." She will not brood over her losses, but will pay attention to make ing gains. She will not nurse grudges against the Nation that last year conquered her, but will enter forthwith into amicable relations with it. That is part and parcel of the wise policy which has moved the Madrid Government to maintain its financial honor in respect to its Cuban debts, and to plan a broad scheme of administrative reforms for the rehabilitation of the country. No doubt there will yet be some ebullitions of spite among a certain class of the people, such as that manifested the other evening toward an America opera singer. For the boorishness of "society" at Seville the Queen Regent herself made prompt and handsome amends. So we may expect the Government to act well, no matter what a few irresponsible agitators may do. There are wise statesmen in Spain. They have a hard task before them. But they are giving themselves to it with an energy and a devotion which deserve success, and which, we cordially hope, will achieve success. It was not the least part of that task to renew promptly relations with the Nation which lately was arrayed against them in war, but upon whose friendly commerce the prosperity of the Iberian Peninsula

largely depends. It should not be, and perhaps is not, neces sary to say much on the other side of the We have never observed among question. those Americans whose attitude is worthy of consideration any trace of malignity or of radical enmity toward Spain. We believe the desire is general and emphatic for a renewal of If there be any few who feel otherwise, and who by their continuance in spitefulness give color to the old saying that it is harder for the victor than for the vanquished to forgive and forget, we blush for them as Americans. the attitude and sentiments of the United States Government there is no room for a moment's doubt. It sends its new Minister to Spain, and will receive Spain's new Minister to Washington, with as sincere good faith and friendship as it resumes or maintains similar relations with any other Government on the face of the globe.

A GOOD BILL TO KILL.

One of the Mount Vernon sewer bills now before the Legislature has been so amended by the Assembly Committee on Cities, according to a report published in The Tribune on Saturday, that the villages of Pelham and Pelham Manor, through which the proposed sewer is to pass, are to be represented by one member each on the Board of Commissioners which is to decide upon route, plans of construction, etc. At least, it is to be presumed that the committee was led by some one to believe that the persons whose names were to be incorporated in the bill are representatives of the two villages. As a matter of fact Mr. Alexander R. Smith, named for Pelham, is utterly unknown to a vast majority of the propertyowners of that pretty suburb, of which he has not been a resident more than two months, and in which he is not known to own a foot of land. Mr. Smith made his first appearance before the substantial residents of Pelham on Election Day in March, when he said he was ready to make oath that he had lived in the village for thirty

The village of Pelham contains a large proportion of active young business men, who have built their homes and identified themselves thoroughly with the permanent interests of the place. By incessant activity and watchfulness they have saved the village from the dangers incident to such corporations in their youth and from grave special dangers threatened by unscrupulous speculators and politicians. The purpose for which Mr. B. L. Fairchild caused its incorporation was defeated as soon as it was made known, and a serious crisis was averted. At the recent election unusual methods were used to bring into control of the municipality men who are believed to be under the influence of-or always in harmony with-Mr. Fairchild and his plans, and one of whom is under great obligations to Mr. Alexander R. Smith.

The property-owners are troubled, not so much by the fear that they will have to pay \$10 a day for an indefinite period, to a stranger figuring as their representative, as that in the end they may be subjected to enormous expense, not for substantial improvements to their property, but solely for the enrichment of others. The evident care with which they have been excluded from participation, or even consultation, in a matter so nearly concerning themselves gives ground for serious apprehension. Mr. Fairchild falled three years ago to persuade the villagers to purchase his company's streets at a ruinous price; he may now see a way to compel them to assume his sew-

This sewer bill has been denounced as a "po litical job" many times; certainly its latest phase gives color to the charge. It should not be allowed to pass a step further without care-

ful examination as to the impositions practised urday. If managers don't know the difference, on the committee. While Chairman Mazet is uncovering wrongs in the greatest city in the State, it will be well for him to be careful that he does not permit his committee to forward a investigation. It is to be noted, however, that scheme to perpetrate a greater proportionate wrong in the smallest village.

CASES IN POINT.

The Hon. George Fred Williams, in the mois peroration of the greatest effort of his life at the Dollar Dinner of last Saturday night, complained that "capitalism makes our vocabulary "regulates our morals, holds the university chair, makes the schoolbooks and subsidizes the press, governs society and preaches in 'our churches."

At the same moment, clustered close about the Hon. George Fred, and banded with him in the sacred cause of clipping the coins of the people, were some of the world's most copious word and phrase makers, most austere censors of morals, at least one university professor, more than one writer of schoolbooks and his tories, some exceptionally scintillant social leaders, men who control and direct the press, and certainly one preacher of more than local note. In the name of the Prophet-shucks!

MARCH EXPORTS A MARVEL. The minor domestic exports in March were of astonishing magnitude. In that month, it will be remembered, prices made their great rise, so that men began to think seriously of the curtailment of exports which might result, and as the shipments were mostly of products contracted for or bought prior to March the advance in prices may have had much less influence than will appear in later months. But the actual gain in minor exports over last year was \$9,557,000, compensating for more than half the decrease in cotton and other staples The loss in these was remarkably heavy, \$12,-600,000 in cotton, \$4,500,000 in breadstuffs, and \$2,000,000 in provisions and cattle, with increase only in oil of \$1,000,000, so that the aggregate value of these products exported was only \$53,365,427 in March, against \$71,509,644 last year. But the minor domestic exports were in value \$48,798,605, against \$39,241,217 last year, and there was also an increase of \$430,000 in foreign exports, so that the total value of exports was \$104,463,969, against \$112 620 496 in March last year.

It will be a matter of the utmost interest to observe, when the detailed returns are published, in what classes or items this surprising increase occurred. For the value of these minor domestic exports was not only larger than last year, but about as much larger than such exports in January, and yet in that month over \$9,000,000 worth of iron and its products, including agricultural implements, carriages and cycles and instruments, was exported, over \$2,600,000 of copper and its manufactures, over \$3,000,000 of wood and its manufactures, nearly \$2,200,000 of leather and its manufactures, over \$2,000,000 of vegetable oils, and of other considerable items the shipments were large Some important shipments of rails and machinery were made in March, but it is not easy to see where an increase of over \$9,550,000 can have occurred, and perhaps the returns may cast important light upon the question whether such exports are to be materially curtailed by the recent advance in prices.

There is nothing astonishing in the decrease of cotton exports, because the speculative lifting of prices came at a time when foreign stocks were heavy, foreign takings from this country had been 365,000 bales more than last year from the greatest crop ever grown, and there was no substantial ground for the current notion that decrease in receipts from plantations had been wholly due to approaching exhaustion of supplies. Even with lower prices the exports in April have fallen 223,000 bales below last year's, while about 55,000 bales more have come into sight than in the pleasant relations with that country, and for same weeks last year. The price in May was that country's renascence into a better, richer nearly one-quarter cent higher than last year, but not enough to much affect the decrease it Value resulting from the decrease in quantity exported. The breadstuffs movement was most natural, also, with an increase of only 800,000 bushels in quantity of wheat and flour shipped, and a fall in the average price from 94 cents for wheat last year to 76 cents this year. In cattle there was a decrease of 8,100 head, and a fall of about 10 per cent in price. Exports of mineral oils were nearly as large as last year. and at better prices. After navigation opens somewhat better exports of breadstuffs may appear unless reports of injury cause too much advance in prices, but with 4,224,798 bales of cotton in visible supply, besides heavy mill stocks abroad, large exports of cotton can hardly be expected until September. Thus the balance on merchandise account will depend largely on the minor exports.

In March, although the imports were \$72, 793,200 in value against \$60,000,000 in Feb ruary, and scarcely more in any month since the new tariff went into effect, the minor exports covered 67.1 per cent of that value against 63.7 last year, 46.4 in 1897, about 30 per cent in several previous years, and 23 to 26 per cent in 1890-'92. With no prospective change of tariff, imports might naturally fall off until midsummer, though the general prosperity of the people will doubtless keep the movement through the season at a higher level than in recent years. With a continuance of such minor exports as were seen in March, the excess of merchandise exports over imports would doubtless be sufficiently large for all purposes until new crops come forward. There is also a known indebtedness to this country remaining on merchandise account represented by about \$25,000,000 hypothecated exchange, besides unknown and probably larger balances but these balances being not definitely de termined, some apprehension and nervousness in the money markets might affect conditions if the current merchandise balances should be come unfavorable. Considering that manufacturing orders were taken early in the year to cover the whole output of many works until July, on which export deliveries will not be affected by rece it advances in prices, and that some urgent foreign orders of consequence have also been taken since the rise has been partly realized, it does not seem improbable that the outward movement of manufactured products may continue much larger for the coming two or three months than in previous years. But until the printing of March returns shows the character of the increase in that month, inferences must be somewhat con-

Let there be no mistake about passing the Franchise Tax bill. The man or organization beating it will be plainly marked for piling up taxes on poor householders and helping rich cor porations to escape.

Has rapid transit gone away into die ewigkeit

It is our opinion that there are several serious objections to the State Constabulary bill, and that there is at least one fatal objection, namely, that if it is to be put through at all it must be rushed through without respect to the needs and wishes of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Troy, which have been included in the terms of the bill at this time for the sake of

The sort of baseball the public likes and will liberally support was played in Brooklyn on Satthey are singularly obtuse. One such object-lesson as last year furnished ought to be enough.

Mr. Bryan ought to work up something more startling for his next dollar dinner.

New-Rochelle has put off its village clothes, and is now a full-fledged city. To-day the citizens will choose their first Mayor. There is a normal Democratic majority in the town, but it is believed that a determination to start the new government on a sound and healthy basis will prompt hundreds to ignore political lines and vote for Hugh Miller Harmer, the Republican candidate. Mr. Harmer is an able, broadminded man, thoroughly conversant with the needs of New-Rochelle, and he is credited with independence enough to follow his own ideas.

It is an open question whether Mataafa is the Aguinaldo of Samoa or Aguinaldo is the Matanfa of the Philippines.

We supposed that there could really be noth ng new revealed about police corruption, but only repetitions of the old stories of blackmail of vice. But yesterday Mr. Moss brought out testimony to show that not only did the police protect divekeepers, but actually entered into partnership with them for dividing the proceeds of robberies committed in the protected resorts.

PERSONAL.

The American Bible Society has appointed the Rev. Dr. William R. Henderson, of Chicago, as its field agent for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

It is proposed to erect a statue at Norwich, England, in memory of Sir Thomas Browne, The memorial is to be placed near the house where he died in 1628.

Miss Beulah Cooper Hubbell, of Des Moines, Iowa who is to be married to Count Carl Axel Wacht meister, of Sweden, is a great-granddaughter of James Fenimore Cooper. The Count is a member of the Swedish diplomatic service, and at present is stationed at Chicago as secretary of the Swedish-Norwegian Consulate.

General Gomez has purchased the summer villa

near Havana where General Weyler used to live. A correspondent of "The Detroit Journal" thus explains why Clifford Sifton, and not Thomas Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba, was taken into the Dominion Cabinet: "Greenway is a dia mond in the rough. He has much of the crudenes of his native prairies, just as he has much of the virility. His table manners are, to say the least of it, eccentric. He releases pickles from the bottle with his own fork and passes them on; he is indifferent as to which instrument conveys his food, using knife and fork with equal dexterity. These habits were perhaps acquired in his canvass of half-breed voters, but they were out of place in a Cabinet Minister, who might be asked to dine at Rideau Hall with the Governor-General, Rightly or wrongly, Greenway was considered a social impossibility, and Sifton, who was a college man and had all these polite arts, was taken instead. Mr. Greenway's attitude toward the Dominion Government is now menacing, not to say truculent." of his native prairies, just as he has much of the

Bishop Rowe (Episcopal), of Alaska, will no establish a mission where another religious denomination is already at work. "The natives among whom we have been laboring," he says, "have responded very quickly to the appeals of the misionaries. This response, it would seem, was partly due to the fact that we found them in their natu due to the fact that we found them in their natural state, utterly shut out from civilization and without the bad habits that are often acquired by contact with civilization, and which are noticeable among a great many of the coast natives. The white miners, 30 per cent of whom fairly represent our best citizenship, have been kind and responsive. They do much good, and, while not very retigious they are exceedingly interested in all our practical Christian work."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Anglo-Russian," of London, says: "The Russification of Finland has been inaugurated in the orthodox fashion, viz., by beginning a crusade against the Jews. Some communities of the latter wanted to erect places of worship and appoint rabbis and other officials. The Senate has now replied that, in accordance with the views expressed by the Governor-General, a law is to be promulgated according to which those Jews possessing an imperial passport will receive permission to remain in the duchy, but on no account can they be allowed to build their own synagogues, as they houses and furnish them with the paraphernalia necessary to a synagogue. This is a sufficient example of what the Russian Government intends to allow the Finns to manage for themselves in matters of their own internal affairs."

Miss Pruyn-Have you become accustomed to hearing Mr. Younglove speak of you as "my wife" vet? Mrs. Younglove (with decision)—I should hope not! Why, if he should call me anything but "Birdle" I should cry my eyes out!—(Brooklyn Life.

"The doors of Libby Prison," says "The Chicago Times-Heraid," "were closed to the public for the last time Tuesday night. A salute of twenty-four guns was fired from the old cannon in front of the building by members of the 5th Regiment, and the end of one of the most famous relics of the Civil War was marked. The thousands of relics which have been on exhibition in the building will be stored, and within a few weeks wreckers will begin ing, larger than Madison Square Garden, New-York of the present building. It is probable that the work of wrecking the building will be done a hastly that it can never again be rebuilt."

A "distinguished Liberal" said to M. Jaures the other day: "In my prayers, if I were a praying man, night and day I would ask for long life for Salisbury." This plous aspiration was inspired by fear of Mr. Chamberlain, as "a danger for the peace of the world." As the "distinguished Liberal" admits that he is not a praying man, he must suffer torments.—(London Globe.

Journal," "workmen will be engaged on eigh of the largest polished granite monoliths known to have been constructed. Two of these huge columns are to be 54 feet long by 6 feet in diameter. As they first come from the ledge, in the rough, the weight of each stone will be about one hundred and seventy-five tons. At Hurricane Island the stone for some of the reconstruction at the Military Academy at Annapolis, Md., will be quarried, contracts amounting to about \$400,000 having already been made. Haif a million dollars' orth of granite for the Government dock at Charleston, S. C., will probably come from Clark's Island, and stone for the United States Mint at Philadelphia will employ about two hundred and

Only One of the Kind.—"It really is the most ex-traordinary regiment that went to the war," said the man who makes it a point to keep posted, when one of the many came up for discussion. "In what way?" asked the man who pays little attention to details.

"The Portland Oregonian" warmly approves the suggestion that the Fins, who will come to this country to escape the oppression of Russia, be induced to settle in Alaska. "Here," it says, "in a region close under the Arctic line, and bordering upon the sea, are general conditions paralleling those to which the Finnish people are native. the timber fields, in the strips of agricultural land and in the teeming waters of Southern and Southeastern Alaska, the Fin would find scope and opportunity for the labors to which heredity and ex perience impel him. The climate, while less frigid than that of his native land, is relatively what he is used to, and would be entirely congenial to his native tastes."

The Sensation.—"I see you have run against a deadlock," remarked the friend.
"That's what they call it," answered the candidate, "but it feels more like a live wire."—(Washington Star.

One of the first things done by a stranger visit ing Albany, says "The Philadelphia Call," is to pay 25 cents and put himself at the mercy of Capitol guide. The guide makes a profound and chaequious bow, like a prestidigitator about to charm an audience, and proceeds to lift the vell which hides the mysferies of the great building. On a recent occasion the guide led the stranger regretfully past "McGinty's" empty frame, and proceeded to identify the heads of notables that

the stranger pointed out Shakespeare and diomer and asked who they were. "Them," repiled the guide, undaunted, "are the heads of two politicians whose names I disremem-

decorate the stairway. He did fairly well until

On the Wrong Tack.—Tommy—Grandpa, are kings and queens always good?
Grandpa—Not always, my boy; not when there are aces out against them.—(Brooklyn Life.

THE DRAMA.

VARIOUS PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The re-entrance of Mr. Jefferson, which was made ast night at the Harlem Opera House, in the character of Rip Van Winkle, is the brightest incident of the present dramatic week. Mr. Jefferson was bodied the poetic vagabond of the Katskills in his customary mood of blended humor and pathos, and with his usual apparent spontaniety of feeling and exquisite symmetry of artistic expression. Particu-lar description of Mr. Jefferson's performance of umn, and it is not essential now. No other actor of the part ever made it imaginative. The great of the part of the the man himself, and it is inaccessible to the copyist. When Mr. Jefferson passes from the stage the character of Rip Van Winkle will vanish with him, -never to be seen again. Those who wish to see I should, accordingly, make good use of the present occasion. Mr. Jefferson will act at the Harlem Opera House throughout the present week, dividing the time between Rip Van Winkle and Acres.

The professional experience of Joseph Jefferson may well be considered unique. It would be difficult to name another person on the contemporary stage, whether man or woman, who possesses in an equal degree with this fortunate actor the love and admiration of the whole community. Such a personality and such a career should often become the subject of thoughtful contemplation, for they are those of one of the first spiritual benefactors and most remarkable men of this age.

Mr. Maclean, Miss Tyler, and Mr. Hanford, enter-ing on the third and last week of their present engagement at the Heraid Square Theatre, presented themselves, last night, in Shakespeare's comedy of The Merchant of Venice."

The production is ambitious, but a good intention does not redeem a bad performance, and, in this case, Mr. Maclean and his associates have only made a new contribution to that celebrated pave ment mentioned by Dr. Johnson. The scenery was tawdry, the acting was feeble, and nobody to the cast gave any heed whatever to accuracy of text or propriety of elocution. The pert, dapper, frisky method of speech peculiar to Miss Odette Tyler is far more consonant with Susan Nipper than with Portia. "When it snows red roses" Miss Tyler will be able to play Shakespeare's serious heroines,-and not till then. Mr. Maclean appeared as Shylock, but he seemed not to have formed either a distinct ideal of the part or a rational plan for the expression of it can be played as the resentful representative of an abused race, or he can be played as a wily, scheming, malignant, and monstrous villain. In either case he would have a definite meaning. Maclean suggested a sentle dealer in second-hand garments, who had made a bad bargain, and who is not quite clear whether he ought to blubber or to swear. In the delirium of the great street-scene he was the incarnation of flabby sloth and vacuous Tubal, however, killed that scene by saving that "one of them showed me a monkey that he had of your daughter for a ring." Mr. Hanford, whose experience should have taught him the value of correct speaking and an elegant demeaner in such a part as Gratiano, increased the crudity and roughness of the general effect, by his harsh and careless vocalism and his swaggering violence "Julius Cæsar" is in preparation,—an intellectual and stately tragedy, to which mechanic hardness and prosaic mediocrity must seem more than ever inadequate.

been warmly welcomed, and he is in the enjoyment of a well-deserved success,-presenting his new play "Citizen Pierre," and acting the chief part in it. On the opening night of this play, April 11, the final curtain did not fall till close on 12 o'clock This protraction of the performance was caysed by long delays between the acts. The scenic sets are heavy and some time is required for their suitable display; but they are handled more expeditiously now, and the performance has been onsiderably shortened. No material excision was required in the play, nor has any such excision The characters of Héloise and Hermance could be much more effectively acted,-wit deeper feeling, greater force, and a more free and flexible demeanor,-than they are by their present representatives; and if they were thus acted the sympathetic quality of the play would be more deeply felt and more keenly appreciated. It is an excellent play, well proportioned, cumulative in its action, valuable in the knowledge which it imparts, and fraught with a noble significance. Mr. 'oghlan's impersonation of Pierre should be seen and studied by all persons who care for the art of acting. It is not only various with mind, grace, and wit, noble in spirit and tender with pathos, but it eloquent with those felicities of facial expression, demeanor, gesture, movement and pose which are the essential attributes and pulssant means of the histrionic art. Mr. Coghlan's acting, in the loveof the kind that has been seer for years, in its romantic atmosphere and in its revelation of chir alrous feeling; while his bearing at the tragic close of the play, presents a pathetic image of perfect poetry. No one who cares for the drama should miss the enjoyment of this remarkable work.

Miss Julia Marlowe's production of "Colinette," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has proved entirely successful, pleasing her old admirers, and winning for her many new ones. Miss Marlowe's embodiment of the heroine is, for the most part, mirthful, but it is ardent with an undertone of womanlike feeling, and more than once it strikes the notes of nobility and tenderness. Colinette is & woman of humble birth who has become the wife of a nobleman, and the dramatist, in his display of her character, has endeavored to elicit merriment by causing her impetuous behavior to shock the conventional decorum of artificial society. The tollet episode, in the third act, which is reminis-cent of "Mme. Sans Gene," and which somewhat retards the movement of the play, might advantageously be curtailed. Heretofore Miss Marlows has chiefly impressed the public as a serious actress,winning sympathy by reason of her womanilis sensibility, and commanding respect by the fervent expression of noble feeling, in situations of trial and suspense. In the drama of "Colinette" she reveals exuberant animal spirits, and at times she assumes a most captivating demeanor of demura ingenious, mischievous innocence. Her performance is, in every way, delightful, and the play of "Colinette" will, no doubt, be kept upon the stage throughout the whole of her present engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Ada Rehan's acting, as Lady Garnet, in the excellent melodrama of "The Great Ruby," now cur-rent at Daly's Theatre, ought to receive the particular attention of her admirers, for the sad reason, among others, that the opportunity of seeing this admirable actress will soon be withdrawn. Mr. Daly has intimated the intention of closing the season at his theatre about the end of May or the beginning of June, and after that time Ada Rehan will not act again in New-York until January, 1900,-her intention being to pass the summer England, and to devote the autumn season to Drury Lane Theatre, London. The American stage will thus be deprived, for a considerable time, of one of its most conspicuous ornaments,—in fact, of the best actress of the day. Many performances have been given by Miss Rehan that prove her preeminence. She surpasses all competitors, in Katherine, Rosalind, Miranda, Lady Teazle, Orlans, Violante, and Peggy Thrift, and only to mention peculiar significance. Her embodiment of Lady Garnet affords new evidence of her exceptional versatility. This character, superficially rough and humorously grotesque, is based upon innate virtus, natural rectitude of mind, and absolute goodness natural rectitude of mind, and absolute goodness and tenderness of heart. Lady Garnet is unpol-ished, eager, maladroit, and impetuous, foolishly fond of fashionable society, and prone to plain speaking; but she is a good woman, and when trouble comes she rises superior to it and shows her natural worth. The fine intuition with which Ada Rehan has grasped this character is partice Ada Rehan has grasped this character is particularly shown in the scene of Lady Garnet's some numbulism. An ordinary performer would have vulgarized this situation, dropping it into burlesque and making it ludierous. Ada Rehan makes touching and impressive, by causing the wompassessively nature than seattlenger. essential nature (her gentleness, her weariness essential nature (her gentieness, her wearings artificial ways, and her simple human affection), spontaneously to disclose itself, in that strange and awful condition in which artifice pecessarily disappears. The dramatic purpose of Lady Garnet, as she is employed in this play, is, while defty promoting the action, to win sympathy while ca laughter, and that purpose is perfectly ac

plished in Miss Rehan's embodiment.

An English paper says that complaint has made, by certain London players, because of engagement of Ada Rehan for the principal cha